ENTERED UPON HIS DUTIES. Henry W. Smith of Michigan, appointed Assistand Adjutant-General for Gen. Cosey, has entered upon his duties.

PORT HAMILTON. Fort Hamilton will probably be converted into

Bastile the next monte. PIKE'S PEAK GOLD.

The Pike's Peak gold coinage has made its amerrance here in \$20 pieces, 10s, and 21s, The eagle side is precisely like ours, and can acreely be distinguished from it. On the reverse a representation of Pike's Peak. The coinage is excellent, and the metal has a rich yellow. color. Clark, Graham & Co. issue it. THE TREASURY NOTES.

To-morrow two millions of the 7 3-10th notes will be sent to Boston, and 600,000 to Philadelphis. The statement made in a New-York paper that all of the fifteen million loan had been issued is untrue, but a small portion having been sent out. The Department is issuing the notes as rapidly as the Bank-note Company can furnish

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

he Commissioners appointed by the President . he World's fair are not to represent our inry there, but simply to facilitate the preparaons of our mechanics and artists for the ex-

THE FRENCH PRINCES. The Spanish Minister yesterday dined the Freach Princes. These young gents-Capt. Paris, as the tion. They impatiently wait for their uniforms. The Prince de Joinville goes to New-York to-mor-

Government, on the 25th, received from W. A. Burleigh, Agent for Yanekton Sioux Indians, forming picket duty. information that the steamer J. G. Morrow, on

cued. The Indians for whom the goods were and Winchester Railroad. intended are in great need of them.

During August there were sent by overland reason given is that they have no cross ties. all from San Francisco 37,906 letters-postage, militia, who are being used as laborers. \$5,344 64; received, 31,184-postage, \$3,798 91; 5,871 circulars were also sent.

PATENTS ISSUED. The following is a list of patents assued for

the week ending Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861: E. F. Barnes, New-York, N. Y., improved telegraph instru

John H. Bloodgood New York, N. Y., improvement in muchiof for drawing and spinning wool.

omelias v hings, then Book, Fenn, in provement in promps,
derrie Bredley, Empire Branch, Cal., improved gold-washer,
ames, Brower, Albany, Ill., improvement in combined har-

win H. Devallo, Sacramento, Cal., improvement in rotary John Dickenson, Brooklyn, N. Y., graved rule and self aujust-

ing side arm. Thomas Foden, Holycke, Mass., improvement in step-metion

les W. Hatch, Princeton, Itl , improvement in tanning.

The machine of the commend of the improved mep.

Arker Hemenway, Townsend, Ohio, improved mep.

Arker Hemenway, Townsend, Ohio, improvement in emposition for attries of createstantiation.

Gettre Hemeninger, Brocklyn, N. Y., improved reclining chair.

Algerion K. Jehnson, Middletown, Comm., and Lorence Baw, opera, Kanas, improvement in envelopes for cartridges.

William H. Livington, New York, N. Y., improved method of technic handles to picks, &c.

Adam Jockhaups, Columbus, Ohio, improvement in wood

carge A. Man-field, Boston, Mass., Improvement in boots sminh A. Murden, Newburyport, Muss., Improvement in

Miller, Beltimure, Md., improvement in camp tranks, y.M. argan, Patterson, N. J., rest for engine lattice.

6 N. Overnor, Knownille, Iowa, improvement in composition to grain the grain to grain transfer to grain to grai Platt at 4 Win. S. Resecranz, Cincinnati, Ohio, improve-

lamps. Platt and Wm. S. Rosecrans, Cincinnati, Ohio, improved end weighing apparatus.

C. Smith, Barlington, N. J., improvement in railroad coup

hairs, show Smith, Pittaburgh, Penn, improvement in machines alter Smith, Pittaburgh, Penn, improvement in machines alterating and dranking vegetable and mineral matter, sph. Thomas, New York, N. Y., improvement in water is l'Tafts, Boston, Mass, improvement in relicoid wheels uses, to run en different gauged tracks.

6. Tanter and S. B. Robinson, East Delham, Mass, imment in methicser for washing wood.

D. Van bleesen, New York, N. Y., improvement is wring-

sightness welch. Worth, III., Improvement in corn planter, one by Welch. Worth, III., Improvement in corn planter, etc. D. Barrett, Fulton, N. Y., assignor to himself and Stephen spites of Clerolisch, New York, N. Y., assignor to himself and a Bent of same place, improvement in free place heaters. H. Birdeell, Blinshethport, N. J., assignor to himself Kellam of same place, improved taoile-block hook. Wellins and the place in the place of the p

desard Her nessy, Waterville, Maine, assignor to Cyrus Brett Streng, Maine, improved spring bod bottom. Theoders F. Kuris, Ruckford, Ill., assignor to Mary Manny stree place, improvement in automatic rakes for harvesters.

avie place, improvement in automatic takes so large parents, her region. England, savignor to Joseph bert and Robert Leeke, ir., of Manchester, England, improve a tin Pentagraph machines.

1 in Pentagraph machines.

2 in Pentagraph machines.

3 in Pentagraph machines.

4 in M. Williams, Blamchester, Ohio, sasignor to himself and W. P. Wolf of same place, improved mode of operating charms.

B. Sons-Noos. Cotto Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861. VISIT TO THE CAMPS.

personal visit to the other side of the Potomac has resulted in pothing worse the staff and field officers were visiting in Washington. esulted in nothing worth mentioning. Many of

ACCIDENTAL DEATH. Ciristian Moorhead of Harrisburg was accidentally killed at Tennellytown yesterday by Casper Eckle-etein. They both belonged to the Pennsylvania Re-serva, No. 12.

THE SUMTER AGAIN. erox, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861.

Tie bark Mary P. Porter, at Glocester, from Demwith coal at Sarinam by an English planter a Bright, and she sailed southward on the 1st

nce Napoleon sailed this morning for St. John,

PRISONERS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE Our Fourt. Wednesdry, Sept 25, 1861.
The fourteen political prisoners, including Mayor rown, S. Teakle Wallace, &c., were to-day sent to set Lafayette by the deamer George Peabody. The alding, Capt 11 -ce, will proceed to HatFROM GEN. BANKS'S COLUMN.

CAPT. WILLIAMS AND MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY -CELEBRATION OF MASS IN THE TWENTY-NINTH PENNSLYVANIA CAMP-HEALTH OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK-TROOPS ABOUT WESTPORT AND HAGERSTOWN-GEN. JOUNSTON OUT OF HEALTH-THE TIME FOR THE REBELS CROSSING THE POTOMAC PASSED-REBEL BARBARISM.

DANNESTOWN, Md., Salurday, Sept. 21, 1861. The accomplished soldier and executive officer, Capt. Robert Williams, assistant Adjutant-General attached to Gen. Banks's division, has accepted the command of a regiment of Massachusetts cavalry, six companies of He Whips them and Captures all their which have already been raised and equipped. It is expected that he will leave here in about ten days.

A word in regard to Williams may not be inappro printe bere. He is a citizen of Virginia, but unlike most of his male relatives, who are officers of the Confederate army, he remained firm to the Union cause when the surge of Secession rolled over his native State. His father, however, a respected official as Washington, remained at his post an unflinehing

It is within the writer's knowledge that Capt. Williams recently declined the tender of a Colonelcy of a New-York infantry regiment, now in service, and the Mas achusetts cavalry may congratulate themselves in having secured the services of so energetic and well-skilled a commander.

A very pleasing incident occurred in the camp of the 29th Pennsylvania yesterday. At the request of Col. Murphy, and the Protestant chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Father Dougherty of Montgomery County celebrated mass in the camp. The whole regiment, with uncovered heads, kneeled and received the benediction. Col. Murphy was a Protestant, but was buppy of the occasion to show that he was no bigot, and in matters appertaining to the Constitution and the laws that there should be no division of sentiment even in religious matters.

The health of the 34th Regiment of New-York, Col. Ledne, is generally good, with the exception of a few cases of the intermittent fever and ague. This regiment has been performing ardness river goard duty soldiers call him, is twenty-three, and Capt. nine miles in extent, for nine weeks, and the men de Chartres is twenty-daily mount their horses and sire a change of position, which would seem to be an accompany Gen. McClellan in his tours of inspec- act of justice. The regiment is in Gen. Stone's brigade. It is a noticeable fact, that the officers and men of this regiment, on the last payment, sent home to their famiies and friends the sum of \$17,000.

row morning.

The latest advices from the Upper Potomac, state ROBBERY OF GOVERNMENT GOODS FOR INDIANS. that Capt. Carnes, formerly of the rebel army, was at Dam No. 4, with a company of loyal Virginians, per-

At Williamsport and Hagerstown our forces passage up the Missouri River, laden with been considerably strengthened. On the Virginia side s. plies for Indians, after running over a suc- of the river from Harper's Ferry to Dam No. 5, there cession of sand-bars and snags, sank near St. were about 400 Rebels of Henderson's, Khinebardt's Ma y's on Thursday, Aug. 29, the passengers and Turner Ashby's corps. It is said that Capt. Hentaying barely time to escape. The pilot was demon was recently killed in Jefferson County by one urunk at the time. The Captain claimed the of his privates, named Miller. There are about 500 Generament goods as his own, and the crew foot soldiers in and around Martinsburg, but they were renment goods as his own, and the crew generally employed taking up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Opegan Bridge to Dufm. Through the firmness of Mr. Burleigh, field's Station, a distance of twelve miles, and six miles aided, on Saturday, by a detachment of Home above Harper's Forry. The Rebels have succeeded in Guards of Yanckton, the depredations of the Cap- carrying off three of the new locomotives and were entain and crew were checked, and, after great gaged in taking to pieces four others. The locomotives labor, considerable property was saved from the as well as the iron raits have been dropped at Stevenwreck. It is hoped that much more will be res son's Station, the nearest point on the Harper's Ferry

Nothing has been done toward laving the track from Winchester to Strausburg, on the Manassas road. The

At Charleston there were but two companies of rebel

At Winchester there are from 3,000 to 4,000 rebel militis, who are half clothed, half shod, and half starved. They, also, are being used as laborers. Their condition is deplorable in the extreme, and they perform the duties required of them with the greatest re-Instance.

Gen. Johnston was at Lee's, Fauquier, Sulphur Springs, where he had been staying several days for the benefit of his health. Of this fact there can be no

James Brower, Albany, III. Improvement in combined har-doubt.

The general impression among the people in Win-Chartes Frown, Warren, R. L. impressment in projection.

The general impression among the people in Winchester and Charleston was that the time for crossing into Maryland had passed, and that no attempt to do would now be made. The object of moving up from tt, New-York, N. Y., improvement in frogs for Manages so large a Rebel force was to cross over and William H. Elliott, Plattebrugh, N. Y., Improvement in reval. take possession of Frederick, and other points, should the Maryland Legislature pass the ordinance of Seces-

The pewer looms.

1. M. Frees, Checkmett, Ohio, and Z. King, Milan, Ohio, improvement in trinsed beam for bridges, kc.

2. Single Fredding and M. Layets, New York, N. Y., improvement in the known and M. Layets, New York, N. Y., improvement in the known and the commission of the com soil Charles Westchal, well known in Baltimore and Berkely County. His family still occupied the private part of the house. Mrs. Wesphal was n a delicate condition. Killmer demanded the key of the store, to secure, as he said, some groceries there. The lady refused to give it to him, staring there were no groceries there. The brute Killmer then asruck ber a violent blow, prostrating her, and causing an almost immediate abortion. She now lies at the point of death, past recovery. Killmer was accompanied by a man named Thos. P. Hollis, a constable of Martinsburg. Mrs. Wesphal called on him to interfere, but he refused, saying to Killmer, "D-n the Dutch b-s, kill hem all." There was great excitement among the population at the outrage, but the arm of the law was powerless before the naureed military authority.

FRIDERICK, Md., Monday, Sept. 23, 1961. Advices from Col. Geary's command, at the Point of Rocks, bring information that the conflict there of the 15th inst, resulted in a Rebel loss of 18 killed. One shell alone from our battery killed eight Secessionists. Not a day or night passes but the Rebels make their appearance at some point on the Secesh side of the river opposite Col. Geary's fine of guard, keeping his force in a constant state of bodily exercise. He only uses his artillery when he knows it will be effective

THE NATIONAL FAST.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861. All the stores, banks and public offices are closed, and the National Fast Day is generally observed. The churches are all open and crowded.

To-day has been observed with becoming solemnity. The churches were largely attended. The city recembled New-York on a Sabbath with the railway cars running and a few places of business open.

In the afternoon large numbers of persons visited the military camps in the suburbs. In all the Episcopal churches a collection was taken

up for the building of a church in Lancaster as a monu-

ment to the late Bishop Bowman. SCHANTON, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 26, 1961. The National Fast was universally kept here, all the stores and places of business being closed, and all the burden trains on the Delaware, Luckawanna and Western Railroad were suspended for the day. A combination of all the religious denominations was

held in the Presbyterian Church, and an eloquent and impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Boston, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861. The National Fast was observed to-day by a total anspension of business, the city wearing a Sabbath-day spect. The condition of the country and a hopeful view of the result of the present troubles formed the leading topic of the clergy, who generally preached to

full congregations. The weather throughout the day was delightful.

TRENTON, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861. There never has been such a general observance of a day of worship as this. Every place of business was closed. The churches were all filled and the people were all solemn and serious. It has been a very remarkable day, exceeding in quiet and seriousness the Sabbath.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861. Business was entirely suspended in this city to-day, and services were held in nearly all the churches.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI. THE FALL OF LEXINGTON.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

Gen. Lane Meets a Superior Force.

Equipments.

LAWLESSNESS IN ST. JOSEPH.

MARTIAL LAW-BATTLE AT LIBERTY.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1961. Lieut. Harris, of Col. Marshall's Illinois eavaley, who was in the battle at Lexington, arrived here today. He states that he disguised himself in a uniform of the enemy after the surrender and passed through their lines, escaping without taking the obligation. He reports that a large amount of gold, cannon, and 4,500 rifles and muskets, the equipments of Cols. Mar-

shall and Mulligan's regiments, a number of wagons, and a considerable quantity of provisions fell into the bands of the Rebels. There were but 2,500 angaged on our side, the bal-

ance of the men being sick or absent, while the scree of the enemy is stated at 30,000 anguiged, and 10,000 ent on marsuding expeditions.

The surrender was made against the strongest protert of Col. Mulligan, who proposed to attack the enemy with the bayonet, and die with arms in their

hands. The men were willing to follow him, but were so exhausted that they could have made but feeble resistance. On Wednesday, the 19th, Gen. Price, having been reënforced by Genr. Green and Harris, commenced a most determined siege. The fight lasted from 9 o'clock Wednesday morning till 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, during which time the fighting was so incessant that

our men had neither time to cat or sleep, and water was very searce. The enemy erected breastworks of hemp bales, and fired upon the Federal garrison from tree-tops, hillides, and roofs of houses. Several charges were made by the Rebels, each of which were repulsed with con-

derable less. In the struggle on Wednesday for the possession of the ferry-boats, two of our cannon were captured, but were retaken after a severe struggle.

The report from Quincy to The Chicago Tribune, hat Gen. Sigel had attacked Gen. Price at Lexington, is interly false. Gen Sigel has been here several weeks, and Gen. Hunter reached Jefferson City to-day from Rolla. Jerranson Civy, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1861;

The train that went West from here last night with the Illinois 35th, and Brig.-Gen. Davis and staff aboard, stopped at Otterville to-day, passing over Lemine Bridge. The road is now in running order through to Sedalia. The next train with troops will probably go through to that point. There are now along the road at and west of Syracuse the 35th, Missouri 2d, and Nebruska 1st, the larger portion of Col. Ead's Missouri Regiment and 350 men of Col Bissell's Pioneer Ragiment. At and near Booneville, there are the Iowa 5th, Indiana 18th, 224, and 25th, Capt. Davidson's Battery and Maj. Eppetein's Home Guarda.

Matters are represented as quiet in the neighborhood of these forces. West of them the rebels are vising, and Gen. Price's forces in a few days will doubtless be augmented to 30,000 or 40,000.

Nothing has been received from Lexington to-day. The rebels say that their loss there was trifling. Major Hunter arrived here to-day.

Gen. Sigel will arrive to-night. JE WERSON Cerv. Thursday, Sept. 26, 1981. A special dispatch to The St. Louis Republican says: Col. Daggart, of the 25th Itimois Regiment, has arived from Otterville, where he heard yesterday that

Claib Jackson was advancing on Booneville with 10,000 men, and Price was murching toward Georgetown with about 20,000 men, the army at Lexington having been divided for that purpose. Gen. Davis is in command of our forces at George-

town, where a large number of troops can be concentrated in a short time.

The rebels were reported moving forward to barn the Lemine bridge again, but it was well defended. Scouting parties were reported to ville last night.

Gen. Sigel went west from here to-day. Ex-Gov. King and Jadge Ryland have been re-

essed by the rebels. Nothing reliable has been obtained as to the wherebouts of Ben McCulloch.

Two of the crew of the steamer Clara Bella have strived from Booneville. They report that Col. Mulligan took possession of the Clara Bella and about onethird of her cargo, on the 12th, and then ordered her to drop down opposite his intrepehments. She was afterward captuicd by the Rebels, and the remainder of her cargo seized. She was laden with merchandies for Santa Fé.

No considerable number of Gen. Price s troops and left Lexington on Tuesday.

No batteries were seen on the river banks between Lexington and Booneville.

Gen. Storgis with 1,100 men reached a point six miles from Lexington on the 19th, but learning that some 5,000 of Price's Rebels were stationed in the woods shirting the river, awaiting his approach, he murched to Liberty and thence to Kansas city.

Reports which are regarded liable say that Col-Montgomery, of Gen. Lane's command, attacked Osceola, in St. Clair county, on Friday last, and burned the town by shelling it, and repulsed a large force of

There are said to be about 4,000 rebels in St. Clair county, committing all kinds of depredations on Union men.

Torbert & Co.'s store at Liun Crock has been robbed ngain, and \$7,000 worth of property carried off.
St. Joseph, Wedne-day, Sept. 25, 1861.
Gen. Prentiss arrived here on Monday evening and

assumed command yesterday. The Journal states that no man in the whole Western army could have been sent here more acceptable to the people north of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railread, and that under his command the Union troops, whether Federal or State, are willing to do

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 26, 1861. Gen. Lane's command surprised a superior force of rebels at Papinsville, Missouri, on the 21st, and, after a severe fight, routed them, losing 17 killed and a large number wounded. The rebels lost 40 killed, 100 pri-

Gen. Lane is reported to be moving on Oceola, The gang of rebels which recently sacked the town of Humboldt has been defeated by a force from Fort Scott, and their leader, Matthews, killed. On his person was found an order from Ben McColloch for the

soners, and all their tents, wagons, and supplies.

enrollment of the Quappaw Indians. Scouts at Fort Scott report Ben McCalloch with 15,000 men to have been within 30 miles of Fort Scott on the night of the 21st inst. Gen. Lane has issued a proclamation to the citizens

of Western Missouri, in which, after saying for what purpose he is there, and urging those in arms against the Government to disperse and come to him for protection, he uses the following language: "Should you, however, direregard my advice, the stern visitations of war will be me ed out to all rebels and their allies I shall then be convinced your arm-ing for protection is a sham, and rest assured traitors, when caught, shall receive the traitor's doom. The

treated as treason. The ma sacre of innocent women and children by black-hearted traitors, lately intensing bridges on the St. Joseph Railroad, satisfies us that a traitor will perpetrate crime which devils would shudder to commit. They shall be blotted from existence and sent to that bell which yawns for the reception. The two roads are open to you people of western Missouri, choose you between them. The one leads you to peace and plenty, the other to destruction." treated as treason. The ma sacre of innocent

The steamer Major this morning took to Kansue six companies of Kausas militia and five companies of Jennison's regiment.

Col. Cook's command of regulars from Utah passed

Fort Kearney on the 20th inst. The St. Louis Republican of Tuesday, the 24th,

When, a week ago, we enjoined upon our readers not to be surprised if they heard of the capture of Lex-ington by the Secessionists under Geo. Price, it was in view of the immensely superior numbers which that Ceneral was able to bring upon the comparatively feetle garrison there. Had it been apparent that Col. feetile garrison there. Had it been apparent that Gold Mulligan, with less than 4,000 men, could have beld out for eight days against five times his force, we should certainly have said that the position was safe, and the fate of Gen. Price's army exceedingly critical. Now, when the news is at hand of the surrender of Gol. Mulligan, the first impulse perhaps is to attach blame to the management of military affairs in this detaction. It is ever on reflection, however, that department. It is clear on reflection, however, that this would be doing a great wrong. The failure to re-enforce Lexington is due to one of those unlucky combinations of circumstances that will some-times occur in spite of the greatest foresight and precaution. It is not to be supposed the a con-ning and shrewd officer like Gen, p-fee would so time his movements as to give any advanage to his oppo-nents nor that he would delay an assault until the ents nor that one of an enemy's forces was completed, and genization of an enemy's forces was made. Neither to be reckoned that when three or more points widely near are threatened by a large army that has the choice which to move upon, the defenive party can provide a sufficient resistance at all times upon short notice. Had Con. Frequent possessed the gift of foretelling the preci e place where an inimical blow would first be struck, it might have been in his power would first be struck, it might have been in his power to ward it off even in the chao is and unorganized state in which he Federal regiments in Missouri have been up to very recently. But certain preparations are necessary for an extensive campaign, and a good general will always keep an eye to the grand result.

"In the case of Lexington, the arrangements were sufficiently comprehensive on the Union side, if accident, or a succession of accidents, beyond the control of the Commanding General, had not interfered with them. It is unnecessary here to state what these were—to recapitulate what causes operated to prevent the re-enforement of Col. Mulligun. But assuming that that the garrison has surrendered, according to the tenor of the reports, we are not by any means disposed

tenor of the reports, we are not by any means disposed to regard the calamity as irreparable. Aside from the capture of a large body of brave men as prisoners of capture of a large body the case—it may be questioned whether it is not as well to let the Confederates have the advantage of a so dearly-bought victory. We think Gen. Price has got his command into a pen, and think Gen. Fire has got his command the party and we cannot see how he is to escape. It is our belie that, if he remains in Lexington, he will certainly be that, if he remains in Lexington, he will certainly be caught, and be compelted to capitulate at discretion; and if we are not much mistaken, his retreat is completely cut off. Within three days, or thereabout, he will be surrounded on four sides. We will not say how many troops are in the field to operate upon bim, directly and indirectly, as it is sufficient to state that there are enough. The Secession army is dooused.

"Gen. Price, now that he is quartered in Lexington, may look around him, and, viewing with consternation the advancing Union colsaons, must find that no assistance is at hand. Our latest advices from McCalloch's Confiderate division places him at Benton-ville. Act, on the 10th inst. our which day he is re-

Colloch's Confederate division places him at Bentouville, Ark., on the 19th inst., on which day he is reported as baving taken up his march to Fort Smith. The rumors of a p-obable attack from him upon Jefferson City are therefore unfounded, at least for the preacts. It has been stated that Hardee had reappeared at Greenville, Wayne County, menacing Filot Knob and threatening to take possession of the Iron Mountain Railroad. But a few days ago an expedition was sent from Ironton as far down as Black River, forty miles distant, where a small Rebel camp was broken up, yet so large body of Secession soldiers was discovered. Hardee was not, in that neighborhood, and nothing washeard of him. So any hope of diverting the Federal forces in that quarter is not now likely to be realized. The Confederates in the southern part of the State have as much upon their hands as they to be realized. The Confederales in the southern part of the State have as much upon their hands as they can well attend to, in watching over their movements

an well attended, in watching over their incoments in the vicinity of Cairo.

"Upon the whole, though stirring events may be anticipated in Missouri, we feel every confidence in the result. To prospect of a speedy triumph over the in-

The Republican further states that 1,800 Regulars from Utab, under Col. Philip St. George Cooke, have inst arrived at Fort Leavenworth, which is hardly a day by steamboat westward of Lexington, and has the following items. in a dispatch, dated Jeffarson City,

"Major Surgis is supposed to be on his way to Glas-gow, with 3,000 men, and Lane to be hanging on Price's rear." Troops are daily arriving and moving forward from here. The cavalry regiment from St. Lone is Sept. 23:

from here. The cavalry regiment from St. Louis is expected so right. Another one is much needed here. "A general engagement is expected very soon in this. vicinity. It is believed Proce's army will be forced to

-The St. Louis Damocrat of like date has a dispatch from Jefferson Gity, dated II p. m. of the UM, which says:

"The newsto-day from Tuscumbia is to the effect that Cot. McClurg of the Federal forces was attacked on has Friday, by the Rebels under Parsons, and Johnson, but our boys repulsed them with but alight

on our side. to reneulorce Col. McClurg. Our force sens up the last week, now expense for Lexington, are reported to be at Boonville, and will move forward on Lexing-

"Gen. Davis leaves here to morrow to take commandlead them on. The 2 at Indiana left here this morning by railroad. for Lexington.
"The 1st Nebraska arrived this evening and have also

gone up.

"All quiet at Osage.

"We have no p attive reports as to McCullech's forces or their where-bouts.

"The utmost activity pervades here in the movement with the Rebel of troops.

4 Chaib Jackson is at Lexington with the Rebel

-The Democrat editorially says, in an article on the fall of Lexington:

"Teere was much murmuring among our people yesterony at the result of Lexington, but along with the complaints so naturally interior in trom sympathy with the mistortunes of the gallant Mulligan and this heroic intle garrison, was also observed a satisfication in the knowledge that a most formidable movement was on foot around the theology of the trap so skillully laid for them. The averaged have a satisfic for the past three or four The extraordinary activity for the past three or four days on the river and the railroads, the presence of Gen. Lane on the west side of Lexington, cumulated force of more than 4,000 men, the presence of Gen. Sturgis on the north with about the same num-ber, the tout leads of troops steaming up the Missouri river, and the heavy columns moving rapidly to the west from Jefferson City, all look to the grand movement for the complete entrapping of the Rebel army under Geu. Price, to the accomplishment of wich, we are disposed to believe, the capture of Col. Mulligan, was but one of the predetermined necessities. These considerations we know will have but it the force with those whose petulant habit is to instat that everything must at all times go right, or else that everything is wrong; but we ask reasonable Union friends simply to exercise faith and policine.

Lawlessness in St. Joseph - Wholesale Robbery Murtinl Law Declared-Battle at Liberty.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone. Sr. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 21, 1851. Three weeks ago the Fed-ral troops were withdrawn

from this city; since which, St. Joseph has been a shuttle-cock, battered by Missouri thieves and Kansas Jay-Hawkers. Gangs of rebels hovered in the woods near here, after the battle of Springfield, and as soon as the town was clear they pounced upon it. Their first act was to make a requisition on the mercantile community for provisions, goods, &c., to the amount of \$8,000. That day Gen. Fremont's proclamation was received here, and the Secession merchants, fearing a hempen cravat, or a Mimé ball, held a secret meeting to devise a plan whereby men who were concocting treason in their hearts might commit the overt act sub It was agreed that their goods should be delivered

and Jackson's scrip received therefor, under protest. Afterward, with whine and whimper, they were to complain to Union men that their goods were when caught, shall receive the traitor's doom. The cup has been exhausted; treason will hereafter be pressed." After this arrangement I visited each

store which was being thus relieved of a portion of its contents. I saw the merchant and his cle-ks smilingly tie up the bundles, box the goods, and assist in loading them. The entire pressgang at each store was a pair of mules and a teamster. The representation of force was a sham. To allay the fears of Union men, the officers of the Rebels stated that goods would only be taken from conver auguie men; but several merchants

"eared this business of " pressing" would soon be entered into in earnest, and moved their entire stock that night across the river. They were the only Union men who escaped the general plunder which followed.

After quietly taking goods, valued at about \$2,000 from their friends, the rebels stationed in town a force of about 1,500 men, and sent armed gangs of 150 to the dwelling-houses and stores of Union men, to disarm and rob them. Over 300 revolvers and gans were taken from loyal citizens; every horse which was not secreted or had not crossed the river was " pressed, und 25 wagon-leads of silks, dress goods, Loys' cloth ing, hats, caps, boots, and shoes, stoves, tin-ware, and outlery were stolen from Union men. Mesers, Smith Hawkins & Co., a firm competed of young men from Troy, N. Y., locked, bolted, and barred their doors and windows, but the mob smashed them in, and earried off several wagon-loads of tin-ware, and bouse-keeping articles. Honest old farmers were in the crowd, and improved the occasion to help themselves to whatever their families needed. Planished coffee-urns, japanned and trays, and silver tea-bells were the articles mostly needed by these ragged sons of Larazarus, in vited bither by the physicians, merchants, and bankers of St. Joseph.

The firm thus robbed are industrious, prudent, loyal young men, who have struggled manfally against the almost overwhelming tide of repudiation which has swept over this State and, at the time of this robbery, actually held in their safe promissory notes represent ing a leniency of several hundred dollars, signed by the identical men who robbed them, Mesers. Day Bros., exemplary and worthy young men from Buffalo, N.Y., were in like manner stripped of whatever stoves and tin-ware these vagabonds coveted. Their only crime was devotion to their country and an carnest desire for the perpetuation of its liberties. About \$1,500 werth of clothing was stolen from Herrick, Jackson & Co., a bonse recently from New-York City.

Dr. Talcott, formerly a resident of Racine, Wis. was lying sick at his house, when a brother physician, C. M. France, called on him, and demanded his office key. Obtaining admission to his office, he stole his amputating, trepanning, and other surgical instruments, and marched with them to the Rebel camp. Property of Union men, to the amount of over \$50,000 was thus carried out of this city. An attempt was made by the Rebels to seize the steam ferry-boat which plies be-tween this city and Elwood, but it was frustrated by the vigilance of the owner, and was securely fastened to the Kansas shore. Men, women, children, and horses were ferried across the river in flat-boats, in the night time, and some loyalists swam the Big Muddy, and thus again reached the United States.

During this reign of terror, several Secession ladies were busy making up, for the thieves, clothing furnished by merchants who repudiate their Eastern indebtedness, under the pretext that their money thus withheld cannot possibly be used to carry on a war against the South! The Gazette, owned and controlled two prominent Union men, published an article calling upon all who were capable of bearing arms to rush to the nearest camp, and with musket, ax, hemphook, knife, or club drive the Union men from the Stare. The loyal citizens of this Congressional District, who have for yours continued in office the men who own that newspaper, feel most keenly the malignity of that inhuman appeal. Having

" Nursed the pinion which impelled the steel," the wound has, for them, a double poignancy. Attempts were made to arrest prominent Union men, and hold them as hoetages for the safety of Rebeis taken under Gen. Fremont's proclamation. Gen. Walson, President of the State Convention; Col. Ocborn, President of the Platt County Railroad, and several lawyers-among them, George H . Hall, brother of the Lieutenant-Governor, a Virginian by birth: B. F. Loan, a Kentuckian, and C. P. Wilkinson, as New-Yorker, were compelled to flee into Nebraska.

Gongs of Rabels crossed the river from Atchison. Andrew, and Holt Counties, and stole hundreds of borses from loy al farmers in Kansas and Nebraska. At Lowa Pont. Kansas, are several Secessionists, who, becoming alarmed lest Jennison's Jay-hawkers should retaliste, visited the pleasant neighboring village of Highland, and called a meeting of its loyal, law-

No traiter's breath tainis the breezes which sweep over this bosutiful hamles, for nearly every inhabitant emigrate I from the Empire State during the bloody days of 1855. The young men have enlisted for the war: the old men cultivate their farms, and devote their income to supporting the Government in this its last straggle for an existence, and the pastor publicly invokes God's blessing on the armies now battling for a nation's liberties. Among such a people came these. men, bearing resolutions which favored the formation of a league against all forces, Federal or Confederate, valich might invade them. Gen. Baylis, formerly a resident of Binghamton, N. Y., vary quietly suggested that only those men were entitled to protection who acknowledged a primary allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the General Government. This shell caused a fluttering in the camp. The resolutions were promptly laid on the table, the Iowa Pointers dispersed, evidently disgusted with the notion which these farmers entertain, that protection is the equivalent rendered for allegiance, and they are yet shivering over the gloomy prospect of an encounter with a Jay-Hawker.

As soon as the Platte River Railroad bridge was destroyed, and the wounded, dying, and dead were distributed among our cuizens, a horde of rebel soldiers entered the town to overswe the few remaining Union men. They took forcible : essession of the dinng-hall of the Pacific House, and consumed such edibles and liquids as were there exposed. The extract from The Omaha Nebraskian, recently published in THE TRIBUNE, does the landlords of the Pacific great injustice. One of the landlords is Dr. Voiney Spalding, a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., and a very gentlemanly, kind-hearted man. He remonstrated in vain with the commander of the rebels, and used every effort to keep the pestiferous gang from his house, but they forced themselves upon him. Dr. S. has ever opposed each phase of secession and violence as it manifested itself in Miseouri.

On the morning of the disaster, he sent carriages and mattresses to the cars, and caused about twenty of the wounded to be taken to the Pacific House, where they were tenderly cared for, and where several to this day remain. His partner, Mr. Shackleford, was a Secessionist, but he was ousted, and is now in the Rebel army. Several citizens knew the bridge was burned six hours previous to the disaster. They exhibited an inhuman apathy to all that was transpiring, but such was not the feeling manifested by these hotel keepers. The Rebels, satisfied with plunder, began their

march toward Liberty, Mo., where they expected to join Gen. Price, the here of Boouville. The Union forces arrived twelve hours afterward. The thieving Rebels marched into and out of town ragged, sullen, and silent. Not a cheer welcomed their dread approuch, or their long-ooked for exit. But when the gallant Cranor, with 3,000 loyal Missourians, and the eager soldiers of the Kansas 2d, the Iowa 3d, the Illinois 16th, and the Ohio 39th, made their appearance to liberate the city, the air was vocal with the cheers and huzz s of the men and women who crowded to greet The moment these forces arrived, 19 railroad em-

ployees marched to the barns of Secessionists and equipped thenselves with horses, sandles, bridles, and blankets. From one livery stable they "pressed" 23 valuable horses. It is estimated that they con over 100 horses, which were mounted by the Illinois and Iowa boys, who started in pursuit of the robber gang. These horses were mostly the property of men

who had pileted the State troops around the city, pointed out Union stores, and connived at their foreible entrance. At night, the clothing store of a violent Secessionist was opened, and the Kansas Jay-Hawkers ar, ved themselves in purple and fine linen. A Rebel jewelry stone was next entered, and all of the watches and jewelry were "pressed" by these men.

They next entered the store of Messas. Kay & Kay, and nearly stripped it of its contents.

One of the partners in this establishment is Reuben Kay, Captain of a rebel force under Price. The remaining partner, the father of the youthful rebel. ha uled down the sign, and soon swing out another, bearing simply the name "James Kay." But these feller vs had too keen a scent for contraband goods, and the dod, e did not prevent a very general confiscation. The jail was immediately taken possession of and filled with prisoners, several of whom have been released on taking the oath, many have been sept to St. Louis, and some will be tried here. The city was placed under martial law, and the most setive measure put on foot to succer the loyal men who had been in copardy. The Sheriff of the county, the Mayor of the city, and several proma nent citizens were Briest's but soon released. Deputy Constable Burns who mandered a sodder in Capt. Steef's Company of Regulers last. Inc. last June, was arrested, and, I learn, has been turned over to the civil authorities, which is equivalent to his

The Illinois 16th has to-day reform ed from chasing the State troops. The lows 3d attended the Rebel forces which left here, near Liberty, but its they opposed but 600 to an enersy numbering 2,500, they were compelled to retrest, which they did in good order. They lost 19 killed, and about 40 wounded. The Robel loss was severe. After the bettle at Liberty, a Robel officer from Rock House Prairie, Misrouri, seized a musket, and c'abbed the worm ded to death as they lay on the field, or were on their knees begging for life. The chaptain of the III wis 16th says he saw this with his own eyes. After the Rebels crossed the Missouri, rumor says they met Gan, Lane's brigade, which routed them with great slaughter. The members of the 16th Illinois and 39th Ohio, say they heard the report of heavy cannonading across the river, but no particulars are yet at hand.

Several military companies are entering the service of the State under Gov. Gamble's proclamation. Two ganized in this city to-day. This city has already furnished the Union troops with over 2,000 soldiers. Between the Secession thieves and the Jay-Hawkers, this town was nearly stripped of everything, and today the city is a solitude. Not a store is opened, the doors of every business house are bolted, and the streets are as gloomy and silent as the grave. The town is raised for the present.

Since Gen. Fremont's famous proclamation, over 500 slaves have been taken from this county by their masters into Gen. Price's camp, to prevent their confiscation. I think there is danger there of their getting

ARREST OF JAMES B. CLAY AND OTHERS. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE EFFECTS ANOTHER ESCAPE.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861. Yesterday afternoon Lieut.-Col. Letcher, with a detachment of Col. Woodward's regiment, captured Jas. B. Clay, with 16 of his men, while on the way to join Zollikoffer. They were taken to Camp Diok Robin-

John C. Breckinridge was with their party in the city, but escaped.

WHAT THE REBELS ARE DOING IN KEN-INTERESTING ADVENTURES OF A CINCINNATIAN

AMONG THE SECESSIONISTS.

From The Cincinnati locatic Sept. 15.

An interview with a gentleman of this city, who visited Nashville about two weeks since, and returned vesterday, has placed us in possession of some interesting particulars relative to the progress of the rebeilion in Southern Kentucky.

Our informant left Nashville Friday on a train of cars which only ran as for saths. State line. Here he cars which only ran as far as the State line. Here he was c appelled to remain over night, and, although he would have cheerfully paid any reasonable price for supper and lodgings, he was glad at last to find an empty freight car, where he endeavored to snatch a

supper and lodgings, he was glad at last to find an empty freight car, where he endeavored to enatch a few hours repose.

The next day another train, loaded with soldiers, came ap from Nashville, and, jumping abourd he was carried to Bowling Green, where he says there is a rebol camp of ten thousand men. On Sunday he availed binnell of the opportunity presented by the passage of another train conveying troops, and came in to within three miles of Munfordsville, where there is another camp of twelve or fourteen hundred men. From this point to Munfordsville he came on foot, and then e to New-Haven, on the Lebauon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Ruilroad, in an old lumber wagon which he and five others were fortunate enough to obtain, and for the use of which they paid thirty-six dollars, walking half the distance last the retten old vehicle should break down and leave them in the woods. From New Haven to Louisville he came by cars, and was informed.

Haven to Louisville he came by cars, and was informed that that was the last train that would be run on the our informant farther states that the whole South-ern part of Kennucky, so far as he sould learn from others, and as his own observation went, is already completely skinned by the rebel troops. He found it almost impossible to get snothing Our informant fasther states that the whole South-

completely skinned by the rebel troops. He found it almost impossible to get anything so eat, and suffered much from hunger while in transits.

The railroad from Munfordsvills to the State line is closely guarded, and travelers without passes are not allowed to proceed at all, while those with passes are strictly searched at every station. He confirms the report that those leaving Tennessee and other rebellions States are not permitted to take with them any considerable amount of movey. There are still at Nashville and all points between that and the rebelloutposts, many persons awaiting an opportunity to outposts, many persons awaiting an opportunity to come North. At Munfordeville, about one hundred and fifty were anxious to share with him his seat in the ricketty old vehicle that carried him to New-

the ricketty old vehicle that carried him to New-Haven.

Our informant says the troops in camp at Bowling Green and Munford ville are exclusively from Tennesee and Kentucky, and thinks his opportunies for ascertaining the truth warrant him in danying the telegraphic story that there are two resiments of Virginians in the State. All the rebel soldiers he saw were dressed in gray uniforms, and closely resembled many of our own. He says the general impression among them is, that 20,000 Federal troops have possession of Muldraugh's Hill; but, notwithstanding, they have the utmost confidence in the altimate success of the South, and believe that Louisville will be in sheir hands before many weeks elapse. hands before many weeks clapse.

Liquor Dealers Mass Convention. Pursuant to a call, as published in the city papers, a irge and enthusiastic mass Convention of Inquor deal

large and enthusiastic mass Convention of liquor deal-ers, distillers, and brewers, irrespective of party, was held at the City Hall this afternoon. On motion of James McCirk, James Johan was chosen Chairman, when he appropriately addressed the

A. R. Caldwell, esq., Chairman of the Coumittee on Resolutions, reported the following series, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted: Warren, The liquer dealers, distillers and browers of this were unanimously and entimensitically adopted:

Whereas. The liquor dealers, distillers and brewers of this
State have called a State Convention, to be neld in this cay on
the lat of October next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of
cobperating in some efficient movement for the protection of
their rights and interests from unjust, unequal and arbitrary
horisation; therefore,

Resolved, Thas we, the liquor dealers, distillers, and browers
of Syracuse, do hereby pledge ourselves to act in concert with
our associates throughout the State, and to abide by such action
within Convention may indee expedient.

According throughout the State, and to shide by such action of Syracuse, do hereby pledge ourselves to act in concert with our associates throughout the State, and to shide by such action as that Convention may judge expedient.

Resolved, That we deem the present Excise Law to be arbitrary in several of its provisions, and that it should be at least modified, if not utterly abrogated.

Resolved, That in our opinion no rational doubt can be entered to the state of the provision of the state of the state of the sarbitrarily wreated from its owners, or its sale to be restricted or prohibited by any togislative or other isotricrience.

Resolved That we hereby protest against the proposed prohibitory amendment to current resolutions in the Legislature of last Winter by the votes current resolutions in the Legislature of last Winter by the votes of fanatics and corrupt politicians, which amendment is to be of fanatics and corrupt politicians, which amendment is to be abbustited to the people of this State at the approaching observation; that we shall use our influence to prevent this aloption of such amendment and ashall appoint no nominee this Fall for the Senate of such amendment and the prevention shall recomment.

On motion, the Committee on the Reception of Delgates from abroad was appointed, namely:

Ward—I. Peter Mackins, F. Granier, John Kirwin.

III. J. W. Little, W. G. Sprague, D. Quitnin,
IV. J. W. Little, W. G. Sprague, D. Quitnin,
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IV. J. W. Little, W. G. Sprague, D. Quitnin,
IV. J. W. Giblin, C. Vroman, Jaz. Modura,
V. S. Wellmore, M. Hayden, D. Godfrey,
VI. E. Downer, Jaz. McKeevon, C. Rogers.
On motion, other Committees were appointed, and
on fleet, the meeting resolved that all liquor-dealars, distillers, and brewers of Conondaga Cour